P. AFFINIS. Crown of the male black, with broad white forehead, and a small blackish spot on the nape, less developed than in the Nubian bird. A third species, from Aden, may be called

P. sincipitalis, nobis. Male like that of *P. grisea*, but with the crown and nape sooty-black, two white sincipital spots, a small white medial frontal spot, and the feathers impending the nostrils also white. This is, perhaps, the Arabian species assigned to *P. grisea*. I am indebted to Mr. Dresser for a specimen of this species. The females of all three are probably undistinguishable. There is a male of *P. affinis* in abraded plumage in the British Museum, also marked "from Madras." It is surprising that the Black-capped Indian *Pyrrhulauda* has not before been discriminated.

X.—*Notes on the Birds seen during a Voyage from London to New Zealand in* 1866. By Captain F. W. HUTTON, F.G.S.

LESTRIS CATARRHACTES (L.). We saw this species on ten occasions during the voyage, between lat. 37° S., long. 14° 36′ W., and lat. 45° 57′ S., long. 145° 37′ E., but never more than one bird at a time. They never stayed long about the ship. Once I saw it chase a *Thalassidroma melanogaster*, and at another time I saw one chase a *Procellaria gigantea*; but in neither case did the pursuer get any food by doing so. I have also seen this species settle quietly on the water to feed with the other birds.

DIOMEDEA EXULANS, L. First seen on April 5th, in lat. 34° 15′ S., long. 23° W.; and from this they accompanied us the whole way to New Zealand. They were not very numerous, and we never saw more than nine during one day. Several of the middle-aged birds had the pink mark (*cf.* Ibis, 1865, p. 278) under each ear, but others had not. One was caught in lat. 43° S., long. 101° E. with this mark; it was a male, measuring 10 feet across the wings, and weighing 16 lb. The fat on its breast was half an inch thick: it was caught at 8^h 30^m A.M., and its stomach was quite empty.

DIOMEDEA MELANOPHRYS, Boie. First seen on April 5th, earlier in the day than *D. exulans*. These birds also accompanied us the whole way. I only saw *D. chlororhynchus,* Lath., twice during the voyage, namely, on May 5th in lat. 41° 9′ S., long. 43° 7′ E., and again on June 3rd in lat. 42° 51′ S., long. 155° 17′ E.

Diomedea fuliginosa, Gmel. A large number (about two dozen) of these birds came round the ship on the 8th April, when we were off the island of Tristan d'Acunha; after that they did not appear again until April 28th, in lat. 38° S., long. 23° E., on which day one was caught. It measured 6 feet 5 inches from tip to tip of its wings, and 2 feet 4 inches from the culmen of the beak to the point of the tail. From this time they continued with us until May 20th, in lat. 42° 23′ S., long. 97° 40′ E., after which date none were seen until June 2nd, in lat. 44° 27′ S., long. 150° 12′ E. On that and the two following days one or two followed the ship, the last being seen on June 4th in lat. 40° 48′ S., long. 157° 24′ E.

There is a very distinct variety of this bird, which, from its resemblance to the Hooded Crow I have called var. *cornicoides.* It is quite as common as the normal form, but inhabits rather different localities. The neck, back, and body are grey, with a broad black band round the beak; and the white mark on the lower mandible is very small. It is of the same size as the true *D. fuliginosa,* and the wings and tail are the same; but I have often fancied that its flight was not as graceful. We first saw this bird on April 14th in lat. 36° 28′ S., long. 2° 18′ E.; but it did not become common until May 5th, in lat. 41° 9′ S., and long. 43° 7′ E., from which date we saw from one to ten every day until June 6th, in lat. 37° 26′ S., and long. 163° 54′ E., when they disappeared. They vary a good deal in colour, from almost white on the back of the neck and shoulders, through all intermediate grades, up to that of *D. fuliginosa.* They got more and more white as we sailed eastward as far as about long. 86° E., when they again got darker and darker until we left them.

Procellaria gigantea, Gmel. First seen on April 24th, in lat. 37° 32′ S., long. 17° 48′ E., and then occasionally until we were off Cape Brett, New Zealand. I have never noticed one chasing another bird.

Procellaria æquinoctialis, L. This bird appeared first on April 3rd, in lat. 32° 35′ S., long. 26° 36′ W., after which it was seen every day until April 12th, lat. 35° 40′ S., long. 4° 28′ W.; from this time it disappeared until April 24th, lat. 37° 32′ S., long. 17° 48′ E. It was then common until May 6th, lat. 40° 52′ S., long. 46° 28′ E.; after this it was only occasionally seen until June 4th, lat. 40° 48′ S., long. 157° 24′ E.; it then accompanied us every day to New Zealand. The var. *conspicillata* of Gould was seen only between lat. 35° 32′ S., long. 18° 46′ W., and lat. 35° 40′ S., long. 4° 28′ W. I saw this bird in all stages of plumage, from that described by Linnæus to that figured by Mr. Gould as *P. conspicillata*. Those seen between Tasmania and New Zealand were probably another variety, if not a distinct species; they appeared smaller than the normal form, and had a white band all round the bill from the chin to the forehead, but none round the eyes. The bill seemed to be quite black. In appearance and manner of flight they seemed to me to connect *P. æquinoctialis* with *P. macroptera*.

Procellaria macroptera, Smith. First seen April 1st, in lat. 29° 48′ S., long. 26° 30′ W., and remained with us until May 10th, in lat. 40° 20′ S., long. 63° 30′ E. It was very common between lat. 36° 38′ S., long. 2° 18′ E., and lat. 34° 3′ S., long. 11° 2′ E.

Procellaria hæsitata, Licht. (*nec* Kuhl); *P. cinerea*, Gmel. First seen April 14th, lat. 36° 38′ S., long. 2° 18′ E., but did not become common until May 5th, lat. 41° 9′ S., long. 43° 7′ E. It was then seen every day until June 7th, lat. 36° 18′ S., long. 166° 33′ E. It was most common about lat. 46° S., long. 140° E., when from fifteen to twenty were seen every day for several days in succession.

Procellaria glacialoides, Smith. First seen May 14th, lat. 38° 30′ S., long. 73° 12′ E., and seen occasionally until May 29th, lat. 45° 5′ S., long. 132° 30′ E., but never more than one at a time.

Procellaria —— ?, sp. nov.? On April 21st and 22nd, in about lat. 36° S., and long. 16° E., we saw two or three

Petrels of a species that I have not seen described. It was about the size of *P. hæsitata*, Licht.; throat, back of the neck, breast, under the wings, and upper tail-coverts white; head, lower part of the neck, back, wings, and tail brown, the top of the head being the darkest part. We never saw this bird again.

Procellaria lessoni, Garnot. First seen April 14th in lat. 36° 38′ S., long. 2° 18′ E.; but was scarce until May 22nd, lat. 43° 14′ S., long. 102° 41′ E., from which date one or two were seen every day until we sighted New Zealand.

Procellaria mollis, Gould. First seen April 5th, lat. 34° 11′ S., long. 22° 52′ W., from which time it was common every day until May 10th, lat. 40° 20′ S., long. 63° 30′ E. It then disappeared until May 17th, lat. 39° 38′ S., long. 85° 36′ E., when one was seen each day for three days, taking its final departure on May 20th, lat. 42° 23′ S., long. 97° 40′ E. It was most numerous between lat. 35° 40′ S., long. 4° 28′ W., and lat. 39° 30′ S., long. 25° E.

Procellaria parvirostris, Peale? On several occasions, between the equator and lat. 33° S., we saw a bird much resembling the *P. parvirostris* of Peale. Its head, neck, back, wings, and tail were dark brown, and its breast, belly, and under surface white: the bill was black, and the bird appeared to be about three feet and a half across the wings. I am not aware that any bird answering to this description has been described as inhabiting the Atlantic. It can easily be distinguished from *P. mollis* by being white under the wings.

Daption capensis (L.) was first seen April 19th, lat. 34° 32′ S., long. 11° 28′ E.; but it did not become common until April 26th. This can only be accounted for by supposing that it does not return from its breeding-grounds until the end of April. A sailor on board told me that during his last voyage to Adelaide, where he arrived about the middle of March, he did not see one Cape-Pigeon the whole way. The same man also told me that he once took six or seven Cape-Pigeons alive as far as the English Channel, where, owing to a difference with the steward, who was part owner, he let them all fly away.

In this way we can easily account for *Diomedea exulans*, *D. chlororhynchus*, *P. gigantea*, and the present species having been found in European seas. These birds were kept in a large tub and fed with salt pork. Albatroses are often brought alive into the Australian ports. From April 26th Cape-Pigeons followed us to Cape Brett, New Zealand, coming within a few miles of the land. They were most numerous about June 2nd, in lat. 44° 27′ S., long. 150° 12′ E., on which date there were about sixty round the ship.

PRION VITTATUS (Gmel.). First seen April 7th, lat. 36° S., long. 17° 22′ W., and they accompanied us during the remainder of the voyage, sometimes being very numerous. On May 13th, lat. 38° 30′ S., long. 70° 50′ E., I estimated that there were more than a thousand round the ship. In my last paper (Ibis, 1865, p. 288) I was in error in saying that this bird never settles on the water; I have occasionally seen it do so for a few minutes.

Several species may be here included under this name, as I could not obtain any specimens; but I was not able to see any difference, and believe that *P. vittatus* is the commonest of the Prions.

PUFFINUS ASSIMILIS, Gould. On May 7th and 8th, when about three hundred miles north of the Crozets Islands, we saw six or eight of these birds: we did not see them again during the voyage, except one on May 9th, in lat. 45° 5′ S., long. 132° 30′ E.

THALASSIDROMA MELANOGASTER, Gould. First seen April 6th, lat. 35° 32′ S., long. 18° 46′ W., and remained with us until May 20th, lat. 42° 23′ S. long. 97° 40′ E.; after this it was not seen until June 3rd, lat. 42° 51′ S., long. 155° 17′ E., whence it accompanied us nearly to New Zealand. From April 25th, lat. 38° S., long. 21° E, until May 5th, lat. 41° 9′ S., long. 43° 7′ E., these birds were very numerous, often forty or more together. I am not sure that I saw any *T. leucogaster*, Gould, although there were many *T. melanogaster* with very few dark feathers on their bellies, and every connecting link between these and the true *T. melanogaster*. *T. leucogaster* may, I think, therefore probably be only a variety of the other. This bird measures 17 inches across the wings, and 8 inches from the tip of its beak to the end of its tail.

THALASSIDROMA OCEANICA (Kuhl). This bird was seen several times in the northern temperate zone, but not in the tropics. It reappeared again in about 33° S., and continued common until May 2nd, lat. 39° 3′ S., long. 33° 9′ E., and was then only occasionally seen to May 18th, lat. 40° 40′ S., long. 88° 39′ E., on which date the last was seen.

THALASSIDROMA LEACHI, Temm.? A specimen of a Petrel about the size of *T. pelagica*, with head, neck, back, and breast dark slate-blue; upper tail-coverts white; wings, tail, and vent dark brown; tail forked when closed, square when expanded. This bird was caught on March 9th in lat. 14° N., long. 26° W.; unfortunately the captain of the ship witnessed its capture, and he was too superstitious to allow me to kill it. This bird followed us through the tropics, and as far, I think, as 36° S. It is probably distinct from *T. leachi*, as it is very different from the descriptions and figures of Gould, Meyer, and Morris; but I have never seen a specimen of *T. leachi**.

THALASSIDROMA PELAGICA (L.), var. vel sp. nov.? A variety of this bird, or perhaps a distinct species, was occasionally seen in the southern hemisphere south of 35° S. It differed principally in its larger size and in having a few white feathers under the wing. A specimen was obtained in lat. 38° S., long. 21° E.; it measured 14 inches across the wings, and 6·25 inches from the tip of its bill to the end of its tail.

On the evening of March 26th, lat. 23° 19′ S., long. 26° 30′ W., a Gannet (*Sula*) flew round the ship for several hours; and on April 22nd, lat. 36° 37′ S., long. 16° 33′ E., a Tern (*Sterna*) appeared.

Remarks.—During the voyage the following birds were either caught, marked, and let go again, or else some peculiarity was observed in them by which they could be recognized again :—March 9th, a *T. leachi* (?) caught and let go with a white ribbon round its neck. April 6th, an Albatros caught and let go with a red ribbon round its neck. April 7th, a young Albatros caught and let go with a blue ribbon round its neck. Saw an old Albatros that had lost the second feather of its right wing, also a young one with only one leg. April 16th, saw a *P. mollis* with a white spot near the point of the right wing, also a young Albatros with a broken feather in its left wing. April 26th, saw a *D. melanophrys* with the last joint of its right wing broken. May 1st, saw a *D. fuliginosa* that had rubbed off the feathers from its right wing near the shoulder, and another that had lost the two middle feathers of its tail. May 2nd, caught a *T. melanogaster*; let it go with a green ribbon round its neck. May 3rd, caught a *T. melanogaster* ; let it go with a red ribbon round its neck. May 7th, saw a *D. fuliginosa* that had lost a feather from the middle of its right wing. May 15th, caught a Cape-Pigeon; let it go with a red ribbon round its neck. June 3rd, saw a *D. chlororhynchus* that had lost a feather from the middle of its left wing. None of these birds were seen again during the voyage *.

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* [The bird described by our contributor seems to have very much resembled *Procellaria furcata*, Gmel.; but we never before heard of this species occurring in the Atlantic.—ED.]

Birds are often seen in the morning which leave the ship in the course of the day; and I think therefore that it may be safely inferred that for birds to follow a ship for several days together is the exception, and not the rule. If this be admitted there will be no difficulty in allowing them to sleep at night whether in the air, on land, or on the water. That the first is impossible I showed in my former paper (Ibis, 1865, pp. 294–295), and the distance of the land would generally put the second out of the question; the third therefore alone remains probable. The occasional roughness of the water can be no objection; for these birds seem just as much at home sitting on the water in the heaviest gale with the foam flying over them as when floating calmly on a mirror-like sea; and during the voyage I made the following observations, which tend to corroborate this view:—

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* [Some of these experiments are perhaps inconclusive; for it seems just possible that the decorations may have had the effect of frightening the wearers to death. I have known the case of a Raven—a bird certainly not less courageous than a Petrel—caught by a shepherd and liberated unhurt, but with a white fillet hung loosely round its neck. That bird was never seen again alive. Some days after, I found its dead body, on which there was not the slightest trace of any injury.—A. N.]

On the 22nd April at 6 P.M., about three-quarters of an hour after sunset, we passed five of *Diomedea melanophrys* sitting close together on the water, although we had only seen one before during the course of the day. As the ship came near them they all rose together like a covey of Partridges, evidently frightened, and flew straight away—although they often alight much closer to the ship than they were when they got up. I feel pretty sure that these birds were settled for the night.

Again, on the afternoon of the 25th April we passed a *P. æquinoctialis* apparently asleep on the water. When the ship came near him he took his head from under his wing and stared at us, but did not get up. This bird might have been only preening his feathers; but I think that he was asleep, for the Cape-Pigeon (*Daption capensis*) is the only Petrel that I have seen preen its feathers on the water.

Again, early on the morning of the 29th April I saw a *D. melanophrys* sitting on the water ahead of the ship. When we came up to it, it got up and followed us; and as it is very unusual to see them in the water except astern of the ship, I think it is likely that it had slept there. Again, on the 11th May at 9 A.M. we passed five of *D. fuliginosa* var. *cornicoides* sitting on the water; two got up as the ship passed, one settled down again, and the other followed the ship.

I also took some pains to ascertain whether any birds followed the ship at night, and found that, as a general rule, no birds were in sight at daybreak, and few before 8 o'clock A.M.; after this their number gradually increased until the afternoon, when they were generally most numerous. At sunset they began to disappear, few remaining after 7 P.M., and seldom any after 8 P.M., and it is rare to see one after 10 P.M. Sometimes, however, on bright moonlight nights, Cape-Pigeons, when they have been numerous during the day, are seen flying round the ship all night; and two or three were caught during the middle watch; but they always disappear about 4 A.M. On the night of June 2nd, I estimated that there were about a dozen Cape-Pigeons flying round the ship at midnight, while during the day there had been between fifty and sixty of them, besides other birds. I have also seen many bright moonlight nights when no birds were to be seen after 9 P.M.

With regard to the flight of these birds I have little to add, except that I have sometimes noticed them use their feet in the air both for propulsion and steering; but I do not attribute much importance to this.

The Storm-Petrels certainly keep up their velocity by striking the water with their feet; and I have seen both *D. exulans* and *D. fuliginosa* rise from the water without once flapping their wings, the impetus being obtained by the feet alone.

I have seen the Albatros in all temperatures between 46° and 73° Fahr., and could detect no difference in its flight from this cause.

Auckland, New Zealand, 1866.

XI.—*Notes on Birds collected near Hakodadi in Northern Japan.*

By HENRY WHITELY, Junior.

(Plate III.)

I LEFT England in the month of March 1864 to join Captain Blakiston at Hakodadi in the island of Yesso, in the north of Japan, my intention being to remain there several years and work up, as far as lay in my power, the fauna of that little-known part of the world. Circumstances, however, happened which shortened my stay, and must therefore be my excuse that the list of birds now presented to the readers of 'The Ibis' is not more extensive. Among them, however, will be found several that are of much interest, and many that have never been recorded from that locality before. As Captain Blakiston has already written an account of Hakodadi and the surrounding district*, it is unnecessary for me to say anything on that subject.

In the winter large numbers of Gulls frequent the bay; but

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* Ibis, 1862, pp. 312–314.